

# THE NEWS-HERALD.

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## KNIGHT OF THE GRIP

### Gives a Few Hints on Cheap Travel Abroad.

Kenilworth Castle and the Unexpected Meeting of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester's Wife.

English Lake Region—Grange-Over-Sands—Irish Sea—Furness Abbey.

ENGLAND, Summer, 1888.

A broad and catholic spirit, an unprejudiced mind and a sound judgement are best cultivated by travel. The men who live for some selfish end, within a circumscribed area, are the most dogmatic, bigoted, prejudiced and narrow-minded. The cosmopolitan is the most unbiased, fair-minded and liberal. He respects the honest views of others, whether they be religious, political or social. He is unselfish, generous and chivalrous. As a rule, he is polite and refined, deferential to the feelings and wishes of others, obligating and accommodating. He is usual an excellent judge of human nature and has seen it in all its varied and complicated phases. He has learned to distinguish the good from the bad, the false from the true, the real from the pretended. He despises deceit, and has long since adopted the rule of honesty, the best policy. The Englishmen, who have never visited America, and who have paid but little attention to American affairs, are the most annoying and offensive. On the contrary, the American will always be welcomed and treated with due respect by the foreign subject who has visited our shores. The intermingling of nations with scarcely an exception brings about a liberal and kindly feeling between them. Then the value of travel as a practical educator can hardly be overestimated. However, there are different ways to travel. The expense may be great or it may be small. Two or more men can "rough it" and see sights on a very small sum. What I mean by "roughing it," is to dispense with the luxuries and travel second or third class. I can take two hundred dollars and on it go from Hillsboro to London, spend a week there, then go to Paris and remain a week and again return to the starting point, being gone in all about five weeks. Of course I would be compelled to travel second or third class, which, in the majority of instances, is as comfortable but not as luxurious as first class. Let us give some figures in support of the above assertion.

The regular railroad fare from Cincinnati to New York is between \$14 and \$20, according to the road, but in most cases a cut-rate ticket can be obtained for \$9 or \$10. The steamship passage is subject to great variation, according to the line, ship, class and location of berth. The Cunard line is probably the highest priced of all. On most ships there are usually three classes of passengers. First cabin, intermediate and steerage. First cabin is the highest, intermediate next and steerage the cheapest. First cabin prices on the Cunard line range from \$100 to \$200, according to location of berth, those near the middle of the ship being most expensive. There is the least motion here and hence the berths are more desirable. Intermediate is usually \$30 or \$40 on all lines, while steerage runs from \$20 to \$30. Steerage passengers are required to furnish their own bedding. First cabin passage varies with the line. A third class line often furnishes all the accommodations of a first class one, the difference in the class being almost entirely based on the time employed in making the passage. A third class steamer usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in about 11 days, while the Cunards, the fastest vessels afloat, make it in an average of a little over six days. If time is no object, and money is, by all means take a third class steamer, for the food and accommodations will be just as good and the cost much less. Forty dollars will secure you first cabin passage on an eleven-day steamer one way or seventy-five dollars for the round trip. Often invalids take the trip for the sea voyage, and in that case the slow trip would be preferable.

Don't stop at first-class hotels in England or France if you want to travel cheaply. I prefer to avoid hotels altogether. There are always neatly kept rooms that can be rented by the week for about eight shillings (\$2), and then the tourist can take his meals wherever he happens to be when hungry. By adopting this plan you avoid the nuisance of the hotel system, where you are expected to see every one connected with the establishment. It is often more pleasant to have a room in some quiet part of the city, where you

can come and go unmolested, than to be in the confusion and worry around a large hotel. A good meal can be had for a shilling (25 cents), and an ordinary coffee house meal consisting of bread and butter, two boiled eggs, a cup of tea, coffee or cocoa, some buns and a small piece of meat for about six pence (12 cents). These coffee houses are usually clean, and consist of a large room provided with tables and seats, with a counter at the end where the meals are handed out to the customer, who carries it to a table and waits upon himself. They are surely a boon for the poorer classes. There a traveler may live for from 30 to 75 cents a day in London. I went to Paris, remained a week, and returned to London for about \$30. I went with one of Cook's excursion parties and we stopped at the best hotels, had carriages furnished us every day, were provided with an interpreter, and during our stay. This was much less than the usual cost of such a trip, but Cook gets reduced rates on the railroads and at the hotels, and by taking a large party can well afford it. Then these figures bear out the above statement. Two congenial persons traveling together can often get along on less than double the expense of one, besides having the society of each other. Don't take any more baggage than is necessary and you will find that a very small amount is all that's needed. Baggage, more than a valise or hand-grip, is a great nuisance and a bother—especially in England, where the check system is not in use. It is nonsense to carry any more clothing than what you want for your immediate needs to England, where you can buy for half the cost in America.

The usual traveler only stops at the large centers and consequently obtains but a limited knowledge of the habits, customs and occupations of the people. To see a country thoroughly and obtain a correct insight to its real life one must leave the railroads and cities and explore country, village and town. I know no better way than to take frequent and long excursions on foot throughout the country, stopping at farm houses, country inns, and visiting sections not usually catalogued as the sights of a country. What idea of England can a traveler obtain by visiting London, or what can we learn of France by spending a few days at a first-class Parisian hotel? The way to be profited by travel is to "rough it" when necessary and avoid the beaten path of former tourists. Go into the by-ways and hedges, so to speak, and you will find many new features to interest, instruct and amuse. And what is more delightful than to leave the dusty city and wander through country lanes, along green hedges, around old historical ruins and through sweet scented meadows? When tired and hungry the neat country inns, with their superior quality of steak, bread, milk and butter, are always near at hand. English steak is simply magnificent. The flavor and tenderness is unsurpassed. Why this I am unable to say. Yet I am constrained to think a great deal is owing to the cooking. The majority of Americans cook the life and flavor out of a piece of steak and bring it to the table resembling so much leather and not a little unlike it in consistency. English butter is also unsurpassed for its delicate flavor and taste. This is partially accounted for from the pure tame grass on which the cows feed and the improved process in butter making in England. During my stay of two months in England I did not get a single piece of inferior steak or bad butter.

At these country inns the weary traveler will also find a small tributary to "America's River of Sorrow," and if he is in the habit of refreshing himself by this melancholy river's seductive fluid a penny will be sufficient to start the flow to the extent of "all a pint." He will also find the proverbial pretty daughter of the hostess to help him beguile away the summer hours. These country inns are not usually things of beauty, but if not joys forever to the dusty traveler they at least contribute a vast deal to his temporary happiness. Then the country inn is to be seen in an overland trip through England. There are other sights one will not meet in the city, one of which is an English village. What I mean by this term is a collection of a dozen or more houses with no commercial object or in most instances no railroad—just a social object in view. The cottages have low, thatched roofs, and are quaint, picturesque and often artistic. The quiet and coziness usually found in these hamlets make them both interesting and attractive to the pedestrian journeyman. Little children, with ruddy cheeks, such as you only find in the rural districts of England, play around the open doors. There is usually but

one narrow and well-kept street in the village, and this forms the thoroughfare along which the cottages stand. A few days ago a physician from New York, who was in my section in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and myself boarded the train and rode out to Leanington. This town is in the vicinity of Warwick and Kenilworth Castles, and although I made a previous visit to these places, yet I was so well pleased with the surrounding country that I determined to re-visit the castles. Reaching Leanington we alighted and began a tramp trip across the country in the direction of Warwick. The castle here I have spoken of in a previous letter, and although new features appeared, I will not recount them here.

We remained at Warwick all night, and early the next morning set out on foot for the ruins of Kenilworth. Our route was through green fields, under long rows of elms and over babbling brooks. We reached the ruins about noon, and after lunching applied for admission at the gate. The old wall which surrounded the castle is still intact, and an entrance fee is charged to go in the castle grounds. We paid the fee and were soon exploring the old ruins. The main halls of the old castle can be distinctly made out, and as I had just finished Scott's famous novel which bears the name of the castle and which lays a part of the scene at this place, I explored the old walls and corridors with no little interest. Finally growing tired, I threw myself down on the velvet grass beneath the ivory-covered wall which once helped to inclose "Banquet Hall" and gave myself up to reverie. The scene described by Scott was fresh in my mind, and I could see the little bridge over the stream which Queen Elizabeth and her train approached the castle. I could also see the tower in which Amy Robsart was concealed while the merry company approached the castle. "Good Queen Bess" little suspected that the Earl of Leicester, with whom there is but little doubt she was in love, was legally married to the trusting and injured woman in the Merwin Tower. Then followed the unexpected meeting of Elizabeth with the Earl's wife, when Amy tells the Queen she is the wife of Lord Leicester. Stunned, humiliated and crestfallen, Elizabeth hears the news; her pride is touched, her royalty insulted, and she vents her wrath on Leicester in a torrent of scathing words. I fancy I can see the look of disappointed ambition, shame and humility, mingled with fear that overcomes the proud face of the intriguing Earl. Then follows the sad death of Amy, and the promised revelry and merry making break up in disaster and defeat. I was aroused from my reverie by a sound "as a mighty wind," and upon investigation it proved to be the "snore" of Dr. Smith, of New York, who had succumbed to the reductive influence of a full meal, the soft grass and the cool narcotic breeze. By consulting my watch I ascertained we had just half an hour to get to the station a mile distant, where we were to take the train for the English Lake region to spend a week rusticating. I was compelled to disturb the Doctor's slumber, and we were soon on our way to the station. We were soon whirling northward on the Great Northern R. R. in the direction of the Irish Sea. More than once the shore was discernable, and the scenery gradually became more and more interesting. We soon arrived at Grange-Over-Sands, so called because it is located on a sandy place, a continuation of the Irish sea-shore. Our next point is Furness Abbey, which I will leave for another letter.

## KNIGHT OF THE GRIP.

We are in receipt of a letter from our esteemed young friend, Mr. H. N. Lefevre, who a short time ago removed to Richmond, Ind. Harry wants the News-Herald and we are glad to send it to him. He is pleased with his situation and prospects for business. This is encouraging to the young man in starting his profession in a strange place. But it is nothing more than Harry deserves. He is well qualified in the profession he has chosen. Dr. J. R. Callahan, than whom no one is better qualified to form an opinion, says that Harry was as bright and diligent a student as he ever had. He afterwards graduated from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He is thus fully equipped to practice his profession, and in connection with his high moral character and integrity, his gentlemanly ways, we feel assured that the people of Richmond will appreciate Mr. Lefevre as a citizen worthy of their confidence and patronage, and give him that countenance and patronage he so richly deserves.

Red Band Cream Lotion for chapped hands at 25 cents per bottle.

GARRETT BROS.

## BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

List of Questions Propounded on Saturday, December 1st.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the appendages of the skin. What do the capillaries constitute?
2. What is the effect of exercise upon the skin? How does exercise effect digestion?
3. Name the bones of the face. The arm.
4. What is pericostum? Perichondrium? Pericranium?
5. What is suture? Sternum? Ulna? Fibula? Trochanter?
6. How are the bones connected?
7. Explain the action of the voluntary muscles. What muscles bend the elbow?
8. What connection have the stomach, liver, etc., with the brain?
9. What glands are found in the intestinal mucous membrane?
10. What is chyle? Chyme? Cæcum? Duodenum? Colon? What are the protides?

HISTORY.

1. How was this country governed prior to the Revolution?
2. What led to the formation of the Constitution of the United States?
3. What discoveries were made by Ponce De Leon, Vasco De Balboa, and Ferdinand De Soto?
4. What President was impeached? Why?
5. What officers compose the President's Cabinet? What new one is there talk of creating?
6. In what colony was Negro slavery first introduced, and by whom?
7. What was New York City formerly called and by whom founded?
8. What peculiarity in the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency?
9. How does a Territory become a State?
10. What is Mason and Dixon's line? When and for what purpose was it established?

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the cost of a bill for \$240 on New York, purchased at 1½% premium?
2. If A lends B \$300 for 4 months, how long ought B to lend A \$600, to equal the favor?
3. If I invested \$3,500 for one year, two months, and received \$490, what rate did I receive per year?
4. Mars is about 4,000 miles in diameter, the earth 8,000; what is their relative magnitudes?
5. A farmer wishes to mix 14 bushels of rye worth 50 cents per bushel, with corn at 40 cents, and oats at 30 cents per bushel, so that the mixture may be worth 37 cents per bushel; what quantities must he take of each?
6. Suppose a meteor so high in the heavens as to be visible at the same moment at Boston, longitude 71° 3' W.; at Washington, longitude 77° 43' W.; and at the Sandwich Islands, longitude 155° W.; and suppose the time of appearance at Washington to be 5 minutes past 10 p. m. What time is it by the clocks at the other places?
7. If the forward wheels of a coach are 4 feet in diameter, and the hind ones 5 feet, how many more times will the former revolve than the latter in going a mile?
8. The specific gravity of iron being 7.25, what is the weight of a 12-inch cast-iron shell (hollow sphere), the shell being 1½ inches thick?
9. Express 1-20 of 1 lb Troy plus 1-20 of 1 lb avoirdupois as Troy and as avoirdupois weights.
10. Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 3, 4, and 5 feet respectively.

GRAMMAR.

1. Give a synopsis of the verb *love* in the negative, interrogative, indicative, active.
2. Write a sentence containing an objective after a passive verb.
3. Parse italicized words: Mr. Adams is to be our teacher. When shall it be morn in the grave to bid the slumberer awake?
4. How do you distinguish between *shall* or *will*?
5. Parse italicized words: (a) He fell down dead. (b) He commenced his course a stranger by birth.
6. How is a participle distinguished from a finite verb?
7. Give the plural of the following nouns: Formula, ellipse, basis, vortex, alms, drunkenness and manners.
8. How does "if I was" differ from "if I were"?
9. Define language, disjunctive, conjunction, modal adverb and absolute phrase.
10. Diagram: "The universal cause Acts not by partial, but by general laws." And makes what happiness we justly call Sublime not in the good of one, but all.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. In what direction does the earth turn in its daily motion? What does this cause?
2. What do the figures at right of a map mean? At the bottom?
3. At what season of the year does Christmas occur in Australia? Why?
4. What is the atmosphere? What is its constitution?
5. What are land and sea breezes? What is the cause?
6. What are isotherms? What can you say respecting them?
7. What is the Tropic of Cancer? Why so called? Where is it? Why there?
8. How would you teach the geography of Ohio to a class of beginners?
9. Name the republics of Europe. Their capitals.
10. Describe a water route from Odessa to St. Petersburg.

We can furnish you with any patent medicines advertised in this paper.

GARRETT BROS.

## RAINSBORO.

December 4th, 1888.

Miss Ruth Britton is visiting friends near Willettsville.

Milton Montgomery's daughter has been suffering from a severe attack of lung fever.

Mrs. George Barrere and Mrs. Louisa Amen, of Hillsboro, were guests of Mrs. Ellen Redkey and family last Friday.

Albert Anderson, of Lebanon, spent a part of last week with his little daughter, Bessie and Flomie, at the home of their grandparents here.

Miss Lena Winget entertained a number of the young folks with a pleasant social at her home on West Main street last Saturday evening.

Aunt Phoebe Milburn, of Carmel, has removed to this place to live with her daughter, Miss Minerva Gossett.

The Garrett brothers, of Hillsboro, ate Thanksgiving turkey with their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Garrett, at their pleasant country home near this place.

O. N. Sams and wife, of the Hill City, visited their respective parents in this vicinity last week.

George Britton and sister, Miss Stella, of Willettsville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Brown the latter part of last week.

George Sams' child has been suffering from an attack of erysipelas for some time, but is improving.

Mrs. Beecher Thomas, of South Salem, spent Sunday here, the guest of her mother and sisters.

Miss Lizzie Hixson has been quite sick for several days with diphtheria, but is convalescent.

Thanksgiving was generally observed here. The congregation at the M. E. Church was large. The sermon by Rev. Henry Wright bristled with points and all the services were unusually interesting.

All the members of the Wm. H. Trimble Post, of the G. A. R., are earnestly requested to be present next Saturday night, December 8th.

Cyrus Howard and Enos Purcell, of Seaman's Station, were guests of the News-Herald correspondent Monday night.

Miss Alice Taggart left yesterday for Jeffersonville, where she will spend a few weeks with friends.

Notices were posted here Sunday night that the White Caps were about to visit us, which created a slight sensation.

Sheriff Holliday, of Wilmington, spent several days recently in this vicinity hunting quails.

A liberal collection was taken up at the M. E. Sunday school last Sunday to aid the church at Cinnaron, Kansas, in paying off a debt.

On Tuesday evening last about seven o'clock a suspicious looking young man went into Charley West's store and called for caps for his revolver, and after paying for them walked out, and crossing the street unthatched a gray mare that belonged to James Upp from Wm. Redkey's rack and mounted on its back started at full speed in the direction of the hills south of Rocky Fork by the way of the Carmel pike. Fortunately Sheriff Holliday, of Wilmington, was in town with a horse of unusual speed and in a few minutes he and T. M. Ferguson started in pursuit at the rate of ten miles an hour and pressed the thief so hard that he abandoned the horse before reaching the bridge at Spargur's Mills. They brought in the horse, but on account of the darkness of the night the thief escaped and is still at large. Mr. West thinks he knew the man but is not positive about it.

Rev. J. H. Davis will fill the pulpit at the M. E. Church next Sabbath in the absence of the pastor, who is engaged in a series of meetings at Marshall.

The congregation worshipping at the U. B. Church recently purchased a new organ and are making a laudable effort to improve their church music.

Clarence Sams and sister, Miss Elsie, have the measles.

Miss Ines Spargur, whose serious illness we mentioned last week, is lying at death's door with no hopes of her recovery.

## NEW PETERSBURG.

December 4th, 1888.

Bill Kretzer is getting along nicely.

Frank Allison is improving slowly.

Miss Manda Buntain has the typhoid fever.

Will Mason had a horse to break its leg yesterday.

Sherman Carter and Mary Fent were married last Sunday evening at the bride's residence, a few miles north of here, by J. H. Kretzer, J. P.

Window glass at Garrett Bros.

## College and Conservatory Notes.

Jas. W. Wibly is on the sick list.

Charles Peale, of Lynchburg, has been absent from school for some time on account of sickness.

Prof. D. S. Ferguson's sister is visiting himself and family at the College.

Mr. McKenzie, of Waverly, spent a portion of last week visiting at the Conservatory.

Miss Lillian Garrett spent her Thanksgiving vacation at her home near Bell. She resumed her studies at the Conservatory Monday.

Miss Blanche Pugsley, who has been sick with throat troubles for the past three weeks, is very much improved and is able to attend school again.

At the last regular meeting of the Philomathian Society the debate was laid aside until next meeting and a hat talk substituted instead, the only extra duty being an extemporaneous speech by A. C. Surber, his subject being Prison Reform.

## HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEP'T.

HILLSBORO COLLEGE, December 3d, 1888.

## GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

It is hereby announced that the following promotions in the corps of cadets have been made: Cadet Charles Scott to be Second Lieutenant; Orderly Sergeant James Allison to be Sergeant Major; Second Sergeant John Crawford to be made Orderly Sergeant. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of Major W. E. Arnold. Approved—J. H. McKenzie, Pres.

## DODSONVILLE.

December 3d, 1888.

Ashley Johnson is numbered with the sick.

Nancy Burk, of Lynchburg, was the guest of L. F. Stroup and family the past week.

Philip Wilkin was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis one day last week.

Davy Crockett, of Sinking Spring, paid this place a visit last Friday.

Mr. Wm. Vance and daughter, Miss Lucy, of Antioch, Clinton county, were the guests of S. M. Thompson and family last Wednesday.

Several of our farmers are complaining that their chickens and turkeys are mysteriously missing. Perhaps if the "White Caps" would give this place a few midnight calls it would be better for the feathered population.

C. N. Pulse and family moved to Delaware Wednesday, where they intend making their future home. With Mr. Pulse, the M. E. Church loses a noble benefactor, the Sunday school an ardent worker and the community a most prominent citizen. The family have the assurance of the best wishes of the community.

## PRICETOWN.

December 3d, 1888.

Revs. Ruble and Faris conducted the Thanksgiving services at this point.

Miss Lizzie Smart, of Belfast, is the guest of her cousin, Nannie Groves.

Rev. Ruble preached at Hillsboro last Sunday.

A series of meetings commenced at the Newlight Church last Sunday and will continue for a couple of weeks. Rev. Singer is conducting the meetings.

Joe Donohoo is very low with lung trouble. Last week he was pronounced beyond recovery, but by the skillful treatment of Dr. Dehass and the careful attention of his friends his condition is more favorable at this writing.

Rev. J. B. Faris filled the pulpit in the Christian Church last Sunday.

Mrs. Malcomb, the aged mother of Mrs. V. B. Custer, is very poorly at present. She is at the home of Mrs. Custer.

George Stevens and son, Lee, of Marion, Ind., are circulating among friends at this point. George suddenly regained his speech while on his road from Marion.

Born—To Dr. DeHass and wife, a daughter, November 25th.

George Cochran, of Newton, was a visitor in these parts Saturday and Sunday.

Cleifton Ferris, formerly of this place, but now of Marion, Ind., was married on Thanksgiving Day to Miss Elva Tripp, of that city. We send congratulations through the News-Herald and heartily wish that their blended lives may be one continued scene of happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McConaughy invited about twenty-five little girls of our town to "take tea" with their daughter, Ray, last Friday evening, much to her surprise. It was her ninth birthday, and she was kept ignorant of the fact until her little guests were seated at the table. A merry time of course.

P. C. Robinson stundayed with his parents near Union.